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"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—*Washington.*

VOL. XVIII. GETTYSBURG, PA. MONDAY, MARCH 10, 1834. NO. 19.

WM. J. DUANE
To the People of the U. States.

LETTER III.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—In my preceding letter, I have shown, that the President spontaneously elevated me to the high station from which I was so soon afterwards removed; and that, far from taking office to thwart him, I sought to remain in the shade of private life. I have also shown, that rather than not gratify his vindictive feelings against me, he is even content to be considered a dupe, for he says that I palmed myself, or was palmed upon him. It must be evident, however, that if any one was imposed upon, I was that person: I do not aver that I was imposed upon, much less have I a suspicion, that the member of the cabinet, referred to in my last letter, did not state the reasons of the President, for selecting me, of which he had knowledge. Amongst those reasons, the views or wishes of the President, in relation to the U. States Bank, were not enumerated; nor was the subject ever referred to, in the letters or conversations that passed between the member of the cabinet and myself. In the official paper of the 19th November last, however, it was avowed, that the President selected me because he supposed I accorded with his views in relation to the Bank. So that the main motive for my selection, was not before stated. I do not say, that the President concealed his views, until after my entrance into office, in order to render my accordance more certain, after I had made so serious a change, as that of private for public life; I do not believe that he did; but I have much more reason to presume, that such was the case, than the President has to suspect that I entered into office on purpose to thwart him.

Were I fully to admit what the official paper alleges, that I knew that the removal of the deposites was agitated, that would not affect the question between the President and me. If he had asked my opinion, I would have concurred in the course which he was pursuing in December, 1832, namely, an appeal to Congress; it was the same course which I advocated whilst I was in office, and which I offered to pursue myself. I could have had no suspicion however, that the President intended to abandon in future the very course which he had himself sanctioned. All antecedent public acts, even the respect I then entertained for him, forbade me to suppose that he meant to anticipate the action of Congress, evade the Judiciary, and trample on the law itself. 1. In his veto message, he left the subject of the U. S. Bank to the Congress of 1833-4. 2. When, during the last Congress, he doubted the safety of the public deposites in the U. S. Bank, instead of taking upon himself the responsibility of their removal, he appealed to Congress. 3. His personal and political friend was appointed to inquire into the condition of the Bank, and, on his report, the representatives of the People, by a vote of 109 to 46, directed the public money to be retained, where the law had placed it. 4. It is fair to infer that the President himself was satisfied with this decision, for he soon after approved of an act of Congress, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to lend to the U. States Bank, or upon its stock, several millions of dollars, trust money receivable from France, for American citizens having claims upon that country.

Had I intuitive or prophetic skill?—Because banks and speculators continued to agitate the deposite question, notwithstanding the decision of Congress, was I to suppose that the President would become their prey? Could I suspect, that they would be able to persuade him to consider Congress corruptible, and the Judiciary already contaminated? Is it credible that I, who sought to avoid office, altogether, wilfully placed myself in such a position, that my removal by the President for disobeying, or my rejection by the Senate for obeying him, would be inevitable?

When he thought proper to ask the written opinions of the members of the Cabinet, upon whom no responsibility would rest, was it not due to me, then, shortly to enter his cabinet, that he should have frankly informed me that the removal of the deposites, before the meeting of the next Congress, was definitely fixed upon, and that I should be expected to do the act? Nevertheless, I had no sort of intimation that the opinions of the members of the cabinet had been asked, or that, whether I approved of it or not, the task of removing the deposites would be imposed upon me without inquiry by Congress.

When I entered upon my official duties, and found, much to my surprise, that the measure was determined upon, and that I would be expected to carry it into execution, my charitable conclusion was, that, as I really accorded with the President in opposing the U. States Bank, he had no doubt of my readiness to act in this case with him. He fancied, indeed, that my hostility was so unqualified, that I would assail that institution [illegible] manner of Indian warfare, and it was on this point that all our difficulties arose.

When I went into office I supposed that I was to be the agent of the country, and not the mere instrument of the Chief Magistrate. I contemplated some changes which I hoped would be beneficial to the country, and felt indignant when I found that measures were to be pressed upon me, useful only to those who prey upon its vitals; an indignation, which, I confess, was increased by the circumstance, that the duty prepared for me was anounced not by those who had been selected by the President as most worthy to be his constitutional advisers, but by irresponsible persons, who possessed the confidence, if not the places, properly belonging to them. * * * * *

I desire that it may be here borne in mind, that notwithstanding the occurrences connected with my removal from office, I actually desired to avoid even complaint. I regarded the President as the victim of unworthy influences and unhappy passions; and therefore, as well as on the public account, I was desirous of preventing an angry public discussion, or any exhibition of my official relations with the President. To this end I wrote a letter to the President's Secretary, on the 27th of September, complaining of the course of the official paper in relation to me. In this letter, I say, "I do not deprecate such a course for my own sake; if it is desirable that our relations should be placed before the public eye, I am ready. But it seems to me that, in such conflicts, the public reputation suffers, and that injury and insult have been administered to me in such quantity as to demand no further aid of that kind," &c.

Notwithstanding this appeal, it will be found, on reference to the file of the official paper, that vile insinuations were subsequently made respecting my motives for resisting the President. Yet, out of respect for our institutions, I forbore to repel imputations upon my character for nearly five months; and if I shall now mention any facts which, under ordinary circumstances, it might be improper to state, I hope it will be remembered, that I do so, not under the influence of resentment, but in self-defence. Parts of my correspondence and conversation have been used in order to infuse foul suspicions respecting me; and I now barely show that I am not the only accused or suspected person, but that I share the fate of all who will not sacrifice their principles, not at the feet of the President, but at those of men who govern the country through the instrumentality of his passions and prejudices.

* * * My commission bore the date of May 29, 1833, and on the 30th I reached Washington. After waiting upon the President, on the next day, I went to the Treasury Department, and took the oath of office on the 1st of June. On the evening of that day, Mr. Reuben M. Whitney called upon me at my lodgings, at the desire, as he said, of the President, to make known to me what had been done, in relation to the U. States Bank. He stated, that the President had concluded to take upon himself the responsibility of directing the Secretary of the Treasury to remove the public deposites from that Bank, and to transfer them to State Banks; that he had asked the members of the Cabinet to give him their opinions on the subject; that the President had said, "Mr. Taney and Mr. Barry had come out like men for the removal;" that Mr. M'Lane had given a long opinion against it; that Mr. Cass was supposed to be against it, but had given no written opinion; and that Mr. Woodbury* had given an opinion, which was 'yes' and 'no;' that the President would make the act his own, by addressing a paper or order to the Secretary of the Treasury; that Mr. Amos Kendall, who was high in the President's confidence, was now preparing that paper; that there had been delay, owing to the affair at Alexandria; but, no doubt, the President would soon speak to me on the subject; that the paper referred to, would be put forth as the Proclamation had been, and would be made a rallying point; that he (Mr. Whitney) had, at the desire of the President, drawn a memoir, or exposition, showing that the measure might be safely adopted, and that the State Banks would be fully adequate to all the purposes of Government. He then read the exposition to me, and, as I desired to understand matters so important and so singularly presented to me, I asked him to leave the paper with me, which he accordingly did. He also read divers letters, from individuals connected with State Banks. The drift of his further observations was to satisfy me that the Executive arm alone could be relied on to prevent a renewal of the U. States Bank charter.

The communication thus made to me created surprise and mortification. I was surprised at the position of affairs which it revealed, and mortified at the low estimate which had been formed of the independence of my character. I listened, however, respectfully to one who gave such evidence of the confidence reposed in him, and awaited the explanation which he intimated the President would give.

Soon after this interview, I took occasion to express my mortification at my position, to the member of the cabinet who had represented the President in asking me to accept office.

On the next evening (Sunday,) Mr. Whitney again called on me, in company with a stranger, whom he introduced as Amos Kendall, a gentleman in the President's confidence, and who would give me any further explanation that I might desire, as to what was meditated in relation to the U. States Bank, and who then called on me because he was about to proceed to Baltimore. I did not invite nor check communication. Very little was said, and perhaps I could not wholly conceal my mortification at an attempt, apparently with the sanction of the President, to reduce me to a mere cipher in the Administration.

The next morning, June 3d, I waited upon the President, and, as I had been apprized by Mr. Whitney would be the case, he soon introduced the subject of the Bank. I stated that Mr. Whitney had made known to me what had been done, and what was intended, and had intimated that this communication was made at the President's desire. The President replied, in a tone of dissatisfaction, that it was true he had conferred with Mr. Whitney, and had obtained information from him as to the Bank, but that he was not his confidant, nor had he told him to call on me. I enumerated the representations which Mr. Whitney had made, and their correctness was admitted. I said I feared that I should not be able to see the subject in the light in which the President viewed it, to which he remarked that he liked frankness, that my predecessor and himself had sometimes differed in opinion, but it had made no difference in feeling, and should not in my case; that the matter under consideration was of vast consequence to the country; that, unless the Bank was broken down, it would break us down; that if the last Congress had remained a week longer in session, two-thirds would have been secured for the Bank by corrupt means; and that the like result might be apprehended at the next Congress; that such a State Bank agency must be put into operation, before the meeting of Congress, as would show that the U. States Bank was not necessary; and thus some members would have no excuse for voting for it.

My suggestions as to an inquiry by Congress, as in December, 1832, or a recourse to the Judiciary, the President repelled, saying it would be idle to rely upon either; referring, as to the Judiciary, to decisions already made, as indications of what would be the effect of an appeal to them in future. After mentioning that he would speak to me again, before he departed to the eastward, he said he meant to take the *opinions* of the members of the Cabinet with him, but would send them to me from New York, together with his *views*, and would expect me, on his return, to give him my sentiments frankly and fully.

On the 5th of June, I had a brief conversation with the President, in the course of which, as at all other times, I do him the justice to say, he emphatically declared that his views were altogether public spirited. He concluded by saying—"Remember, I do not wish any body to conceal his sentiments; I give you my views, you give me yours; all I ask is that you will reflect with a view to the public good."

The President left Washington on the 6th of June. During his absence, further circumstances came to my knowledge, which induced me to believe, that the removal of the deposites was not advocated with any view to public utility, but urged to accomplish selfish, if not factious purposes. I sought no intercourse with those, who, I felt satisfied, had an undue influence over the President, at least in relation to the grave questions connected with the removal of the deposites. Whenever any of them called on me, there was no hesitation in urging me to accord in the proposed measure. It was contended that the removal of the deposites would be made a rallying point, at the opening of Congress, or a flag up, for the new members. Whenever I urged a recourse, in the first instance, to Congress, or the Judiciary, such a step was scouted, and delay represented as hazardous.

I had heard rumors of the existence of an influence at Washington, unknown to the Constitution. The conviction, that such an influence existed, at least in relation to the matters then pressed upon me, was irresistible. I knew that four of the six members of the Cabinet, before I became a member of it, had been opposed to any present action in relation to the deposites; and I also knew that four of the six members of the existing Cabinet entertained the same views. I felt satisfied, not only that the President was not in the hands of his constitutional advisers, but that their advice was successfully resisted by persons, whose views I considered at variance with the public interest and the President's fame.

Such were my impressions, when, on the 1st of July, I received a letter from the President, dated "Boston, June 26, 1833," together with his *views* and the *opinions* of four of the members of the cabinet, voluminous papers, in the examination of which I was engaged when the President unexpectedly returned to Washington on the 4th of July.

In the *views* given by the President, he expressed his opinion, that the Secretary of the Treasury would be wisely exercising the discretion conferred upon him by law, by directing the deposites to be made in the State banks, from and after the 15th of September, if arrangements to be made with them should be then completed.

In his letter he stated that the only difficulty he for some time had, was, as to the time when the change should commence; that he thought the time should be from the 1st to the 15th of September; that an agent should be sent to consult with State banks upon the practicability of an arrangement, such as the President then proceeded to detail; but that he did not contemplate a removal of funds deposited, unless when wanted for public purposes. This letter closed with this emphatic assurance:

"In making to you, my dear sir, this frank and explicit avowal of my opinions and feelings, it is not my intention to interfere with the independent exercise of the discretion committed to you by law over the subject. I have thought it however due to you, under the circumstances, to place before you, with this restriction, my sentiments upon the subject, to the end that you may, on my responsibility, allow them to enter into your decision upon the subject, and into any future exposition of it, so far as you may deem it proper."

Prior to the reception of these communications, I had felt embarrassment, not only in relation to the general subject, but as to constitutional and legal questions.—I was in doubt as to the view which the President would take of the 16th section of the law chartering the U. S. Bank, which gave the discretion, as to the deposites, to the Secretary of the Treasury. When, however, I read the above passage in his letter, my anxiety was in a great measure, if not wholly, removed. If it meant any thing, I concluded, that the President now confirmed, what the law had already declared, that the Secretary of the Treasury had the exclusive right to exercise that discretion independently of the President, and that in thus writing to me, he had pledged himself not to interfere beyond the expression of his own opinions, and the employment of argument to have an influence upon mine. Reflecting, however, upon the means that might be used to induce the President to disregard this pledge, I considered it my duty to comply strictly with his direction, *to give him my sentiments frankly and fully;* and these you will find in my next letter.

W. J. DUANE.

Philadelphia, Feb. 22, 1834.

**It is due to this gentleman to state, that I subsequently learned, he was opposed to a removal prior to July, 1834, and was only for a gradual change afterwards.*

Governor's Message.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

GENTLEMEN:—Recent events have produced a change in the pecuniary relations of the Commonwealth, so sudden and unexpected, and of a character so blighting to the reasonable hopes and expectations which had heretofore been fondly cherished, and which from the flattering prospects the recent prosperous condition of the Commonwealth held out to us, we had every reason to believe would be realized, that I feel it my duty to bring the subject before the representatives of the people, as claiming, in a peculiar manner, their attention, and such prompt legislative action, as will be best calculated to meet the emergency.

Of the loan of three hundred thousand dollars, recently authorized by the General Assembly, to meet demands upon the treasury, arising from the failure on the part of the holders of the principal loan of last year, to comply with their contract, the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars still remains undisposed of; and for the balance of the last year's loan, amounting to seven hundred and twenty-nine thousand dollars, and upwards, which had been thrown into the market, and which it was expected would have been negociated on the twenty-second instant, I regret to say, not a bid was received. A disappointment so extraordinary, was scarcely to have been expected, even under the present deranged state of the money market; but whilst we may regret that a combination of circumstances, so unpropitious and discouraging in their character, and bearing upon the important interests of the Commonwealth, should exist, it is at the same time gratifying to know, that the causes in which they originated are not ascribable to any depression of the credit of the State; to any want of punctuality in meeting its engagements, in the payment of interest upon its debt; or to any mismanagement on the part of those to whom has been intrusted the charge and administration of its fiscal and other concerns. I infer this from the fact, that if such cause had existed, its notoriety would long since have been made manifest. It is said by those conversant with such matters, and whose opportunities of acquiring correct information on the subject, entitles them to belief, that Pennsylvania stocks are in as good credit, and maintain as high prices in foreign markets now, as they have done at any time heretofore. To what cause then are we to look for the difficulties which embarrass us on every side? It must be owing to extraneous circumstances, unconnected with the Commonwealth or its transactions, and over which it has no control. We must be indebted, it is presumed, for this unpropitious state of things, to the existing excitement and alarm got up in relation to a supposed general state of pressure, distress and embarrassments, said now to be prevalent in the money market, and about which we hear so much. All confidence in the currency of the country, is said to be destroyed; that banks as well as individual capitalists, are unwilling to adventure upon speculations or investments of any kind, or to part with their money upon any terms.—Various causes have been assigned for this alarming state of things, all more or less plausible. Among others it is said that the removal of the public deposites from the bank of the United States, by the General Government, has been the means of producing all the mischief and pressure under which the country is now labouring; and yet many of the friends of that institution admit, that a restoration of the deposites is not necessary to the relief of the money market. Whatever other causes may exist, it cannot be disguised that we have amongst us a powerful monied institution, which is at this time seeking, by all the means of which it is capable, to accomplish certain objects indispensable to its existence; and having an energetic, a firm and unbending antagonist to contend against, all its energies and all its powers (and they are of no ordinary character) have been put in motion, to defeat his measures and to frustrate his designs in relation to it.

It can scarcely be doubted, from the course of operations that institution has been pursuing for some time past, (whether justifiable or not I will not undertake to determine,) that the State is indebted in a great measure for its disappointments heretofore, and for the failure to obtain its loan of Saturday last. Whether by bringing indiscriminate ruin and distress upon an unoffending community by the Bank is the most certain mode of obtaining a return of the public deposites, a renewal of its charter, or an extention of time to wind up its business, is a question for those who have the direction and management of its affairs, to determine. A milder and more liberal course might have been attended with more favorable results. The State of Pennsylvania may be crippled and embarrassed in her pecuniary arrangements, and paralysed for a time, in her efforts to complete her great chain of improvements, by the depressing policy of the Bank, but that is no reason why we should despair of the Commonwealth; our public works may languish for a season, but will not be suffered to languish long; the resources of the State are ample; her credit is unimpaired; her public stocks, although under a momentary depression at home, are highly acceptable abroad, and will before long be as eagerly sought after by the capitalist as ever; the crisis in our pecuniary affairs must soon arrive, if we have not already reached it—the clouds of distress and despondency which have been, in my humble estimation, inconsiderately & needlessly brought upon us, must soon be removed, and a happy change and a more prosperous era must inevitably await us.

In the mean time, the balance of the old loan, for which no offer was obtained on Saturday last, will be again placed in the market, and continued there until it shall have been negotiated. I would take this occasion, respectfully to recommend to the consideration of the General Assembly the propriety of passing a law, forthwith authorizing a call upon the several State Banks, which by their charters are bound to loan to the Commonwealth five per cent. upon their capital actually paid in, for a compliance with that provision; part of this sum to be applied to the payment of debts of the Commonwealth due to contractors upon the public works, and the residue thereof to be made applicable to repairs along the lines of the public improvements. The board of canal commissioners will give the necessary information in reference to the sum that ought to be made applicable to each object. An immediate suspension of the work upon the several lines of improvement, until the loan first mentioned shall have been negotiated, will be indispensable. Permit me also respectfully to urge upon the consideration of the General Assembly, the propriety of authorizing a loan of such a sum as will be sufficient to finish the public works now in progress at least; for although the prospect is gloomy, and the money market may continue to be embarrassed for a time, yet that gloom and that embarrassment may pass away like a mist before the morning sun, and our pecuniary affairs may take a turn so favorable, as to enable us not only to obtain a loan upon advantageous terms, but also to complete the works alluded to, before the end of the coming season.

GEO. WOLF.

Harrisburg, Feb. 26th, 1834.

Various Matters.

One-fifth of the debt of Turnpike roads in England is owing to the money necessarily expended in procuring acts of legislation—of which there are several thousand—every 5½ miles on an average having required an enactment of Parliament.

The Legislature of Upper Canada have appropriated three thousand pounds for securing the extraordinary natural canal, so opportunely formed through the peninsula of Long Point by the severe storms which prevailed on Lake Erie last fall. Contradictory opinions as to the value of the opening having been entertained, an experienced civil engineer was appointed to examine it, and determine whether the natural canal, or the artificial one which had been projected, should be adopted; and the result was a decided preference of the former. The natural canal, it appears, has opened out to the dimensions of 2000 feet in width, having from 8 to 10 feet water in the channel, and nothing is wanted, to render it of signal advantage to the Province, but the erection of piers to secure the channel.

A Philadelphia paper mentions that a Mr. Cilley has brought a suit against the editor of a newspaper in Maine, and laid the damages at ten thousand dollars. It remarks that the gentleman is appropriately named, to expect to get the tithe of this out of any gentleman of the press, during the present pressure.

A Colossal Statue.—Travellers who have visited the Mysore in the East Indies, state that about thirty miles north of Seringapatam, is a granite statue of enormous size; and which, if their representations are correct, may justly be regarded as one of the wonders of the world. The pedestal of this statue is a curious granite hill, about two hundred feet high, and the statue, which constitutes a part of the solid rock, is about *seventy feet* high! It is probable that the statue is carved out of what was once the upper part of the hill. It represents a naked human figure, well proportioned, standing erect—and is undoubtedly an astonishing work of art.

FAMINE IN RUSSIA.—The Swabian Mercury gives the following letter, dated Odessa, Nov. 22—The general dearth becomes very alarming, and it is impossible to foretell what may ensue. Every article that forms the food of man is becoming daily more and more scarce and dear. Meat alone is cheap and this is because the graziers are obliged to kill their cattle for want of fodder. There are whole villages in the environs of Odessa that are entirely deserted, the inhabitants having left them in hopes of finding bread elsewhere. The sea of Azoff is no longer navigable so that we have no chance of receiving supplies from the opposite shore.

The Autocrat of Russia continues his ferocious system of warfare against liberal principles. He has issued, lately, a severe edict against private schools.

The province of Lower Canada appears to be on the eve of a civil war. The Legislature adjourned in a very discontented spirit, at the last annual session, and the elements of discord seem to have gained strength during the recess. A series of resolutions was lately presented to the Lower House of the Legislature, one of which declares that the Assembly expect the British House of Commons to proceed, by impeachment, against Lord Aylmer, the Governor-in-Chief; and in another it is significantly remarked, that the population of the U. States will, in twenty years, be equal to that of Great-Britain, and that of the British North-American Colonies will, in the same period, be equal to that of the United States when they declared their independence. In the meantime, Mr. Stanley, the Cabinet Minister who superintends the Colonial Department, shows no disposition to concede any thing whatever to the violence of the Provincial Legislature, and there is little union of sentiment between the population of the two provinces.

Louis Phillippe, King of the French, has written to Dr. Chalmers of Edinburg, for the purpose of being supplied with the plans of education which has proved so successful in Scotland; and also the best mode of conveying *scriptural knowledge* to his people.

Fresh Oysters.—Married, at Oyster's Point, Cumberland county, N. J. by the Rev. Emanuel Keller, on the 11th ult. Mr. *Charles Oyster*, merchant, of the vicinity of Reading, Berks co. to Miss *Margaret Oyster*, of Cumberland county.

Loss of Character.—A respectable farmer, in Ross-shire, travelling a short distance on horseback, having occasion to cross the river Conan, found on the banks of the stream a young woman also desirous of getting across. She informed the farmer that she was in quest of a situation, and had an excellent character from her last place. As the river was high, the good natured farmer took the girl up behind on his horse, and conveyed her over the water. Unfortunately, however, the written certificate of character fell out of the young woman's bosom, where she had placed it for safety, and was carried off by the stream. She was in distress at this mishap, till her kind conductor assured her that *he* would give her a character; and his pledge he redeemed, on their arrival at a house on the opposite side, in the following brief and pithy words:—"*Sept.* 10, 1833.—*These certify that the bearer, Peggy M'Kenzie, lost her character this day, while crossing the river Conan with me. Andrew Monro.*" We need hardly add, that this very equivocal statement was given in perfect good faith and sincerity. The girl accepted it with many thanks, but was soon afterwards convinced that the honest farmer's words did not correspond with his intentions, and that she required, what it is difficult to obtain, a new character.

The distress and agony of the country continues to increase, while the President with cold-blooded unconcern looks on and talks of his experiment. What should be said of a physician who knowing an easy and certain remedy for the disease of his patient, refuses to employ it, and exposes him to torture and to danger, while he is practising empirical experiments upon his unhappy victim?

Miners' Journal.

COMMUNICATED.

AN ADDRESS,

Delivered in the Presbyterian Church, Gettysburg, before the different Temperance Societies of Adams County, on the 25th day of February, 1834,

BY THE HON. WILLIAM McCLEAN.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—The times in which we live, are full of interest. They are so to the Patriot, the Philanthropist and the Christian; they are so to all.—When there is no battle-field from which laurels can be gathered, men substitute intellectual strife; and it is right. The moral and intellectual world, like the natural, would become inert, and fall into stagnation and decay, were it not for the continued ebbing and flowing of a reviving and purifying principle.

The mental energies of the day, are distinguished by a spirit of active, disinterested benevolence, such as the world has never before witnessed. Look at the various institutions that have originated in, and are sustained by this heaven-born principle. I need not name them; they are familiar to you all; and he who feels uninterested in all that is doing around him—who retires into the narrow limits of his own selfish existence, may congratulate himself upon being completely armed against all the noble sympathies of our nature.

Amidst the humane efforts of the day, and on the ample field of benevolent enterprize, stands pre-eminent the benign, the lovely image of the TEMPERANCE REFORMATION. With thousands of our fellow-citizens, we are met this day to contemplate its beauty, to celebrate its happy influence, and to thank God, in His Temple, for putting this blessing into the never-ceasing current of His mercies. And had the world no need of this benevolent interposition? Was it going on just right? Were the avenues to the grave not sufficiently numerous without this frightful auxiliary? Was not the list of human ills sufficiently extended, to bring us down to the dust, without becoming self-murderers? Were the loathsome and disgusting features of drunkenness designed to hold a place in the fair works of the Creator? No! the Prince of Darkness recognizes it as his own legitimate offspring—it is one of the iron links by which he holds his victims, and from which he is forging their eternal chains! Spirituous Liquors destroy the image of God in the soul; turn the man into a demon; and between the worm of the still and the worm that never dies, there appears to be an indissoluble and fearful connexion!

There is in the Temperance enterprize, something so humane, so accordant with "peace on earth and good will to man;" something so reclaiming and benevolent, that there is perfect safety in giving it a prominent place in that vast system of means by which the Creator is about to bring back to himself, this straying and rebellious world.

There are those, however, who appear to dread nothing so much as a sudden and entire reformation in this disastrous and soul-destroying vice. They have no objections to cripple the monster a little, but they dread killing! Let him have a chance of recovering his breath, and the use of his limbs; they like the breed, and it may be serviceable to posterity!

Now, it is difficult to see why a plea for the moderate use of Ardent Spirits should be more successfully urged, and more strenuously defended, than a plea for moderate swearing. The swearer may be reclaimed by an earthquake, or some appalling convulsion of the elements around him; or one avenue of his heart may yet be open to the soft whispers of redeeming mercy—whilst upon the confirmed drunkard, any thing more mild than Heaven's last thunder will have no effect. The moderate use of Ardent Spirits can never be successfully urged upon reason, until it shall have been circumscribed by barriers known to be impassable; and few have ever said to it, "hitherto shalt thou go and no further." The habit keeps pace with the resolutions not to exceed the bounds of moderation; and the rum and the resolutions have been the tippler's companions so long, and have become so assimilated to each other, that he is unable at last to distinguish them, and very unceremoniously swallows both together!

How often has the parent, whilst weeping over the grave of an intemperate son, ardently prayed for some device to banish Ardent Spirits from the earth! How often has the broken-hearted wife—though its feeble fragments still clung around him—cast a frequent and painful glance along the deserted and stormy street at midnight, to catch the tottering form of a besotted husband; and returning to her sleepless pillow, listening with a sorrowful heart to the gentle breathings of her deserted children, ardently implored that tippling houses and whiskey were banished from the world.

To stay this torrent of misery, Legislative enactments have been futile. Magistrates and Judges have blushed with the Law in their hands—they have closed the book, and settled the controversy—not at the bar of justice, but at the bar of the first tavern!

Ecclesiastical courts have been resorted to with similar success, but with some slight deviation in the adjustment. Here the question arose, who should throw the first stone, and being under the guidance of the Scripture rule, enjoining it on the guiltless, the Drunkard walked out of the Church in triumph, congratulating himself on the universal prevalence of human frailty!

My fellow members of the Temperance Association, I congratulate you this day, on the heart-cheering discovery of an effectual remedy for these overwhelming evils. We have it here in two delightful words—"TOTAL ABSTINENCE." Blessed safety! safety from the untold and inconceivable woes of drunkenness! and although our cause is far from being crowned with triumph, yet we have seen enough to convince us, that the time is near at hand when our nation shall be redeemed from the curse of Intemperance; when no drunken son shall remain, to "bring down his parent's grey hairs with sorrow to the grave."

Among the obstacles which retard the progress of the Temperance cause, are three classes of men, whom the truth cannot reach. The first are those whose pride of understanding places the rest of the world far below them. What does not emanate from them cannot be wise. They profess great reverence for the law and the testimony—reserving for themselves the privilege of testing it by their own standard, and accommodating it to the modern march of intellect. Another class are those whose silver dollars, and bank notes, intercept the view of truth, and close every avenue to the heart.—And the last, those who are hopelessly confirmed in the habits of intemperance.

Let us bring a member from each of these classes in contact a little, that we may see more distinctly the beauty and consistency of an opposition, claiming so much wisdom, and sanctioned, as they tell us, by such high authority as the Bible.

Suppose the first of these, if you please, to be a Clergyman in the state of New-York, who opposes the Temperance effort, and justifies his opposition from the permission of strong drink mentioned in the Scriptures. In passing along the road, two objects meet his view that once were men—a Drunkard, half frozen, lying upon the ground, and an inveterate Rum Seller standing by, gazing intently upon a bank note which he holds directly between himself and him who inherits the earth. Why, Mr. Jones, says the preacher, you appear to be very insensible to distress; here is a man in a perishing condition, whom you do not appear to see! Just fresh from the bank, says Jones!—Mordecai, says the preacher, don't you know me? (raising the drunkard's head, and wiping some mud from his temples.) Oh yes, says Mordecai, I am one of your converts! Something like your work, says the retailer, Nicholas Biddle—just a few days before the removal of the Deposites! Is the rum this man sells, says the drunkard, any thing akin to the strong drink used by the Jews, which you preached about the other Sunday? Much the same, says the preacher, only you have been sick a spell ago, and not attending to constitutional circumstances, have taken the old draught; when your health is restored, you can take the usual quantity with perfect safety.

Well may the Harps of Zion hang in mournful silence upon the willows, when her Watchmen cry peace and safety, whilst a Demon is prowling unchained through the land!

This subject comes, with strong claims, to those in the morning of life. Young men, they are solemnly and affectionately urged upon you, by one who, but for this desolating evil, might this day be surrounded by many youthful companions whose graves are almost forgotten; and who, but for it, might have been the fairest sons of science, and ornaments to the world! It has plucked the fairest and most promising shoots from many a nursery, and laid their branching honors in the dust! Oh! shun, I entreat you, the company of the idle and the intemperate, as you would the cave where hissing serpents revel! And turn aside from the haunts of the tippler with the same caution as the mariner guides his vessel along the margin of the foaming and fathomless Charybdis. Do you desire to smooth the descent of a respected parent to the tomb, and stand by his grave in all the manly consciousness that you have not added a pang to his dying agonies? Then give your *pledge*, that with this destroyer of soul and body you will have no fellowship.

It is a pleasing fact, that wherever the Temperance reform exists, young men have been willing to go the farthest.—They have judged correctly, that any thing short of "*entire abstinence*," could produce no valuable result; and that whilst the more mature in years have withheld their efforts, or frowned on those of others young men have crowded around the pledge of "total abstinence!" Oh! think of fathers and mothers looking with tearful eyes at their old bottles, and lingering like the wife of Lot, when consternation is spread over the plain, whilst the young are fleeing to the mountains, and pledging to each other their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honors, in a cause having no parallel but that from which I borrow the terms.

To the Ladies in this assembly, I would say, give your sympathies and your efforts to this noble enterprize. Wives, Mothers, Sisters and Daughters, assist us. Is not the cause of Temperance identified with all you hold dear on earth, and with all your future anticipations?—Oh! it is not in WOMAN to turn from misery, and pass by on the other side. If you cannot stay the torrent, you can assist in drying up the poisoned fountain, and giving a healthful action to all the streams of happiness that will flow around you. It has been truly said, that in the community where woman is right, all is right; where she is wrong, all is wrong.

On your sex, Intemperance has laid a withering and desolating hand. In the domestic circle, your endearments lie—to it affection has rivetted you; and although *your* families may be exempt from the scourge of drunkenness, yet you may have seen and heard sufficient, to arouse your sympathies for the thousands of your sex, who have no retreat but the grave, from this destroyer of domestic felicity. Oh! assist us in staying the desolating scourge, and nature will again smile around us without a drunkard to mar its loveliness.

With the following well authenticated incident, I shall close: A few weeks since, a woman, in the City of New York, whose husband, when under the influence of liquor, became brutish and abusive to his family, went to the grocer from whom she knew he obtained it, and besought him, with tears, not to sell her husband any more liquor, as her life was in danger. His employment, however, had seared his heart, and he heeded her not. Soon after, in a drunken phrensy, he plunged a knife into her neck—it was the fatal stab! She stayed the gushing current as well as she could with her hand, ran to the grocer's, and falling down, ended her sorrows at the door of her murderer!

Oh! if there is a Crime on earth, for which the Recording Angel has no tears to blot out, IT IS THIS!

HARRISBURG, March 3.

REPORT ON THE CURRENCY.

MR. KEATING, on Saturday last, from the committee on ways and means made a detailed report on the currency. It occupied one hour and a half in reading. It went into an argument to show, that the present pressure in the money market and the failure of the state to negociate the late loan was the unavoidable result of the measures of the National Administration in relation to the United States Bank, a result which was hastened by the removal of the Government Deposites from the Bank. It exonerated the bank from the charge of sudden and unnecessary curtailment of its discounts, and eulogized it for its exertions to assist the state banks under the circumstances in which it is placed.—It declared, that it was unreasonable to charge the bank with the want of accommodation and at the same time approve of lessening her ability by removing $9,000,000 from her. The report also declared that the project of chartering the bank by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, was at this time premature; that the nation would find it necessary to establish a national bank, either by the re-charter of the present bank or the establishment of some other similar institution; and that if it did, for a while under a state charter, preserve its national character, it would finally lose it by the establishment of similar and rival institutions in other States. It however admitted, that if no national bank was established by the General Government a charter by the state might become necessary. The report also stated that the committee had reported a bill to compel the state banks, which are obliged by their charters when called upon by the state, to loan 5 per cent. of their capital stock paid in, to the commonwealth. It states that it does this out of respect to the recommendation of the Governor in order to bring the subject before the House, but that the committee are of opinion that the bill ought not to pass—that it would increase the pressure, by obliging the state banks to withhold loans from our own citizens and to compel those who are now indebted to them to make payment to the amount of the sum taken by the State.

THE CAUSE.

The Somerset Whig, a Jackson paper, remarks, "we cannot see how the removal of the public deposites from one bank to another, can cause a pressure to the mercantile community."

The tone of the whole article in the Whig has in it so much of candor, that we cannot doubt that the writer felt what he wrote, and believed what he said. We will, then, offer a few words by way of explanation.

Suppose that there were in the Bank of the United States *two millions* of dollars, belonging to the government, upon which the extensive business of that bank enabled it to issue six millions in loans. Now when the two millions are removed, the discounts must of course be called in. Six millions in our city are a considerable sum. These *two millions* are removed to a state bank, which state bank, however, cannot discount upon the sum more than *five hundred thousand*, because the calling in by the U. S. Bank of her six millions is bringing the state banks into her debt, and of course the state bank having discounted very liberally on her own capital, is compelled to hold on to the new deposites to secure herself from the consequence of the curtailment of the United States Bank.

What we have stated as a supposition, is the fact; allowing, perhaps, for some variation in the amounts. The proportions are about the same.

But our contemporary of the Whig will also understand, that the *manner* in which the executive withdrew the deposites betokened so much hostility, that capitalists became alarmed, and withdrew from circulation the amount of capital which they had loaned to men actively engaged in business; and the only reason that the pressure is not more severely felt, is to be found in the spirit of accommodation manifested by the United States Bank, which could not be shown by the state banks, however willing they may have been.

Our friend of the Whig will, we hope, understand us not as arguing the presidential question with him, but as stating what we understand to be facts, and putting them in such a form that those who read may understand.—*U. S. Gaz.*

A meeting of Cabinet Makers and general furnishers took place in Philadelphia on Monday last. Resolutions were adopted censuring the removal of the deposites and the course of the executive towards the Bank, and a committee of *seventy-eight* was appointed to proceed to Washington.

The President will now have a fine opportunity of furnishing himself with new cabinets "for Kitchen, for Parlor, and for Hall."

It is stated that the number of Tailors in Paris is above 60,000.

Massachusetts.—Both Houses of the Legislature of Massachusetts have passed a series of the most decided resolutions, adverse to the removal of the deposites, and in favor of the re-chartering of the Bank of the U. States. The resolutions were passed in the House by a vote of 307 to 125. We annex the thirteenth resolution:—

Resolved, That both the Senators of this Commonwealth in Congress, be instructed and the Representatives requested, to use their influence for the purpose of procuring a restoration of the deposites of public money to the Bank of the U. States, and of continuing to the people the advantages resulting from a National Bank, by a renewal of the charter of the present one, or in some other way.

The Pittsburg Advocate states that the officers of the different Banks in that city have come to the determination to reject the notes of all the Ohio Banks.

The U. States Bank stockholders paid the people of the U. States a large sum *as a premium for the use of the public deposites.* These have been taken away from that institution and scattered among the local banks, who *pay nothing* for the deposites, to be appropriated to their own customers. If it was worth so much to the U. S. Bank that it was willing to pay for having the use of the public funds, why should the pet banks have them and *pay nothing.* *Albany Dai. Adv.*

It is said that a large body of the mechanics of New York, say 1,000, are preparing to go to Washington, to remonstrate in person, against the injurious measures of the Executive.

Origin of the word TARIFF.—The first list of articles subjected to duty, was drawn up at Tarifa, an old Moorish town, and hence the word Tariff became applied to all subsequent lists of a similar nature.

Of 87 acts passed by the late Legislature of New Jersey, 27 were for *divorcing* man and wife. There were several acts passed 'for the relief' of certain individuals therein named. Whether these were divorces also, we are unable to say.

Awful Effect of Intemperance.—On Saturday night a female named Margaret Maguire, was taken to the Western Watch House, at the request of her husband, in a state of intoxication; the evening being cold, the lieutenant of the watch had a fire made for her comfort. After he retired, she attempted to make her escape through the stove pipe hole, which was cut through a board partition, the stove being fixed so as to build the fire from the entry. She succeeded in getting her body through, but could not get her arms and head to pass, and the fire being directly under her, she was suffocated, as is supposed, in a few minutes. When found, her hands and face were severely burnt. *Phil. Gaz.*

It is stated that Don Carlos and Don Miguel have no longer but one treasury. The success of the one depends upon the triumph of the other. They may be deemed to form a Royal Commercial house, under the firm of Bourbon the elder, and Braganza, jun. & Co.

A war between Great Britain and France on the one part, and Russia on the other, arising out of the relations existing between Russia and the Ottoman Porte, appears to be a subject of general speculation in the British Journals. The Glasgow Herald has the following remarks on the probable consequences of such a rupture with regard to the United States.—Twenty years ago it would have been thought of little importance what part our country might take, or in how great a degree its interests might be endangered or outraged:

Should we go to war with Russia, there is too much reason to apprehend that hostilities betwixt this country and the U. States will be the consequence. Our newspaper press, particularly the Liberal and Ministerial portion of it, is so outrageously abusive of the Emperor Nicholas, that, with the common feelings of humanity, he must desire to be revenged upon us; but he is well aware that if we were to blockade his Baltic ports, and prevent the produce of the estates of his nobles from getting to market, there would arise a spirit of discontent in Russia which would be in all likelihood fatal to him.—Accordingly, therefore, it is understood, in contemplation of the probability of a war with Great Britain, the Emperor of Russia has made arrangements with the Americans by which they are to carry the whole Russian produce intended for foreign markets in their ships, and hence will arise the old contest as to neutral bottoms making neutral goods, and being exempted from the right of search, which discussion will probably land us in a war with the U. States.

WASHINGTON, March 5.

A Report has been made by the Committee of Ways and Means, in the House of Representatives, approving (as was expected) the conduct of the Executive, in removing the Public Deposites from the Bank of the U. States. An able counter-report was made by the Minority, consisting of Mr. BINNEY, Mr. GORHAM, and Mr. WILDE. These Reports are, as might be expected, of great length; and the arguments contained in them may be judged of by the fact, that as large a number as fifteen thousand copies were ordered to be printed.

The nominations of Mr. Livingston as our Minister to France; of T. P. Barton to be Secretary to the same Legation; of Mr. A. Middleton, Jun. to be Secretary of the Legation of the U. States at Madrid; of J. S. Cabot to be Commissioner under the Neapolitan treaty; of R. M. Saunders to be Commissioner under the French treaty; and J. W. Overton to be Secretary to the Commission under the Neapolitan treaty, have been recently confirmed by the Senate. *Nat. Int.*

Upper Canada.—The dissention between the Colonial Legislature and the Governor General AYLMER, and the Royal Government at home, have risen to a great height. Early last month, a set of resolutions, nearly one hundred in number, was moved, forming a sort of Declaration of Rights of the People of Canada, and concluding by proposing to expunge from the Journals of the House the despatches of Mr. Stanley, the British Colonial Secretary, and the impeaching of the Governor General. They were brought up for discussion on the 15th, and debated all that day and the next. All substitutes were rejected by overwhelming majorities, and late in the night of the 16th, *fifty-five* of the resolutions were agreed to without opposition. The whole probably passed as reported. The resolutions adopted contain a call for Conventions of the People. The results of this bold attitude, which the House have assumed, must be important to the home relations of the Province with Great Britain.—*Ib.*

The editor of the N. York Courier and Enquirer thus throws a damper upon the hopes of the people. He is, however, right to give his own impressions.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Feb. 26.

"I have now been four days in this city, and during that period, have devoted my undivided attention to ascertaining the prospects of relief to the people of the U. States, from the pecuniary distress and general derangement of currency, resulting from a high handed and flagrant instance of executive usurpation. With more than ordinary sources of information open to me, and an earnest desire to arrive at the truth, stripped of all party coloring or party prejudices, I feel warranted in saying, that there is not at this period, the slightest prospect of any arrangement for the benefit of the people for the next sixty or ninety days, and that no such arrangement will be made in time to save the country."

The eccentric Stephen Ayres, who, during the prevalence of cholera in the Canadas, effected so many cures, and was followed by thousands of people eager to touch the hem of his garment, has arrived at Boston, where he offers his professional services for the cure of obstinate coughs, consumption, and the natural disorders of the climate.

A traveller lately arrived from Moscow relates as follows:—When I was preparing to quit the city of the Kremlin, the nobles and great proprietors of the southern provinces were arriving in great crowds with their sledges to pass the winter season, and give themselves up to all the enjoyments of a town life. The scene was most curious thus to find Moscow so abundantly repeopled, for in the course of a very few days the population was increased by upwards of 100,000 souls, and of this number 30,000 are employed in the service of the sledges. There are but very few soldiers in Moscow or in the interior of the country. The garrison of the town does not amount to 700 men, and yet the Moscow Gazette is very pugnacious, and seems to take great delight in attacking England. The officers, the most wealthy of whom reside in the city during the winter, talk of a crusade in the East, of penetrating into Asia, and even into India, which they conceive offers a glorious career to the youth of the empire." *French paper.*

Affairs Abroad.—We cannot remember a period when the affairs of the old world progressed so quietly as within the last six months. There is scarcely a speck of war, or a topic of strong excitement on the other side of the great deep. Even the rival brothers, Miguel and Pedro, who have been struggling so long to murder each other, have, it would seem from the last accounts, ceased for a while to contend. The conflict between them, will no doubt soon be renewed, but unless England, or France, venture to the assistance of Pedro, it is impossible to imagine when it will terminate. It is clear to us that Pedro does not enjoy the same degree of popularity among the Portuguese, as Miguel. The army of the former, is made up of desperate adventurers from all parts of the world, while that of the latter, consists of the natives of Portugal, whose prejudices, religious and national, have been roused and excited against their invaders. The cause of liberty and correct principles, has little to hope for, from the issue of this contest. There is scarcely a choice between the brothers—both are unfit to govern a free and chivalrous people, and Pedro at the head of the Kingdom, would no doubt soon become as odious as his younger brother.

All was quiet at the last dates in England and France, although the newspapers of both countries contain speculations as to the possibility of a war with Russia.—It has been apparent for some time that the principal liberal governments of Europe are jealous of the increasing power of Russia, and would, if they felt sufficiently strong, and a proper opportunity presented itself, enter into a conflict with that great power. Thus far however since the French revolution, domestic difficulties, and contentions, have chiefly occupied the attention of the rulers of both England and France, and the present quiet is no doubt the result of the exhaustion which was naturally expected from the struggle in England upon the Reform bill, and in France upon the important results of the conflict of the Three Days. It is said, but we do not credit the statement, that during the approaching session of the British Parliament still more important reforms will be proposed, such as will prove destructive to the power of the Church, and will greatly affect the influence of the House of Lords. If any such propositions are submitted, they will not be sanctioned without a tremendous effort—an effort that will convulse the empire to its centre.

Lending Newspapers.—The Comptroller-General of the Stamp-office in Dublin, has issued a printed circular, intimating that in future, when newspapers shall be returned to the Stamp-office to be cancelled, in order that the value of the stamps may be returned, newspaper proprietors will be required to make oath that the returned papers have not been *lent* to advertisers, nor *to any person whatsoever.*

A short time ago, a man named Celen, residing at Shaffen, canton of Diest, in Brabant, having carelessly put his pipe into the pocket of his pantaloons without clearing it of the ashes, his clothes caught fire; and, notwithstanding all his efforts to divest himself of them, he was so severely burnt that he died shortly after in the most horrible tortures.

Not long since, some workmen, who were employed in repairing the vaults belonging to Guildhall, discovered in a corner a roll of canvass, which on inspection, proved to be a very ancient painting, representing, on a large scale, the Battle of Agincourt. The painting is near 100 feet in breadth, and 20 in height. Some think that the painting was put into the vault at the time of the great fire of London.

The Press in Prussia.—A Cabinet order has been issued, at the suggestion of the Minister of State, prohibiting all persons from setting up as book-sellers, print-sellers, keepers of libraries, dealers in second-hand books, printers, or lithographers, without having previously obtained express permission from the Provincial Government. Any person transgressing in this respect to be punished without fail; the punishment not to exceed a fine of 50 dollars, or six weeks' imprisonment. The Journal called *Don Quixotte*, published in Berlin, is prohibited from the 1st of January, and M. Glasbrenner, the editor, is forbidden to publish any similar work for five years.

An old Paris paper mentions that two boatmen having rescued a man from drowning in the Seine, (he having thrown himself in) a female approached screaming, "My husband, I will see my husband!" When she found him alive she was silent, and on being asked for a reward for the boatman's exertions angrily repulsed him saying, "Why did you not let him drown himself? What business had you to meddle with him?" The husband who had vowed to commit the act on the first opportunity, was effectually cured of his folly by these *kindly* expressions of his wife.

Singular Stratagem.—A gentleman from Boston relates the following singular affair, which happened just before he left that place. A person had been taken up and committed to prison for passing counterfeit bills. Shortly after a negro was taken up and confined in the same room, but was taken sick and died. The next day a coffin was provided and the body put into it. As people of color are generally interred in the evening by those of their own color, the coffin was suffered to remain until night in the room with the money maker.—After the jailor and those who accompanied him, had left the room, he bethought himself the present would be a favorable opportunity to make his escape, and thereby avoid the punishment that awaited him.

When all was still, he took the corpse out of the coffin and placed it in his own hammock, got into it himself and turned the lid down. In the evening, the coffin was taken from the prison by four lusty negroes, and conveyed to the burying ground. When they arrived at the grave the coffin was set down with care, and one of them was about making a speech upon the death of their companion. Scarcely had he time to utter one word before the lid of the coffin flew open, and the money maker jumped out and made his escape—whilst the poor negroes ran with great violence in all directions, screaming 'de debil! de debil!! de debil!!!' The mistake was not discovered till the next day, and the person has not been heard of since.—*N. Y. Star.*

The following is published in the Liverpool (Pa.) Mercury, as an exact copy of a letter from a schoolmaster in that part of Dauphin county, which has sent remonstrances to the Legislature, against the introduction of a General System of Education.

"I take the pen in my Hand to Notice you That I wand that money Where your Son went to School to me Last Winter to me Henry Krebs in Union Town Mifflin Townshiip Dauphin County and I shall write you the bill of his Schooling Where he went is 42½ Cents and a Half and the amount the Rent is 11 Cents an so the whole amount is 53½ cents and So I have no more to write at present Henry Krebs his hand and pen Awgust the 15th 1833 &c" HENRY KREBS

The Susquehanna.—Owing to the mildness of the weather, and the excellent stage of the water, arks are descending the Susquehanna, with the produce of the upper country.

The late Philadelphia papers contain lists of the names of 247 individuals who have applied for the benefit of the Insolvent Act; and more than three-fourths of them are Mechanics and Laborers!

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG, Pa. March 10, 1834.

☞The wagon price of Flour in Baltimore on Saturday last, was $4 50. Cloverseed, $4 to $4 25.

☞As our readers, in this county, may feel a desire to know how their money is disposed of in the Poor-house concern, we have copied a statement of the accounts from the paper in which they are published "by authority."

One item in the Steward's account is inexplicable to us. He makes himself Dr. to balance due him. We have not the least doubt that the whole matter is correct; but it is certainly a strange mode of stating an account, according to our notions.

☞The special Message of the Governor of Pennsylvania will be found on our first page. Its sentiments appear to find but little favor among that portion of Pennsylvania which is not blindly devoted to party.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated

"WASHINGTON, March 5, 1834.

"DEAR SIR:—Congress has yet done nothing for the vindication of the Constitution against the usurpations of the President, in taking the Treasury of the Nation into his keeping, and parcelling it out to gratify party prejudices, without regard to security. The party subserviency here is most lamentable; private opinion and conscientious convictions are suppressed, when their expression might be supposed a reflection on the acts and measures of the President. When the minds of Representatives are so abject and regardless of the interests of the country, the People must speak out, and present their complaints. They are honest, and will decide rightly, if made to understand; and they cannot, I trust, be longer deluded by party slang, against their own interests, to gratify a few office-holders.

"Notwithstanding the immense patronage of this Government in its power to appoint and remove 40,000 office-holders; yet such have been, and still are, the abuses of power, by the present administration, in the Executive making himself the Government, and in the extravagance of the public expenditures, and the *experiment* of the President on the currency trade, and business of the country, regardless of sacrifice or distress—that the administration must go down. The prospects of Van Buren are, I think, already blasted; and the New-Yorkers will be disappointed in obtaining the control of either the currency or politics of Pennsylvania."

COMMUNICATED.

Extract from a letter of an Officer, in the U. S. Schooner Grampus, to a friend.

"OFF NORFOLK, March 3, 1834.

"We arrived here on the 19th ult. 17 days from Pensacola, and eight from Havana. During our stay at the latter place, we witnessed much rejoicing in honor of the young Queen of Spain.—There were splendid illuminations, flags flying in the forts, houses, shipping, churches, convents, &c. bells ringing, balls, speeches, and an imposing display of about six thousand regular troops. All the inhabitants who acknowledge and honor the Infanta, exhibited their allegiance by decorating the exterior of their windows with red curtains, and suspending a number of glass lamps around their houses, which were lighted during three successive nights. This is what we would call mock-loyalty, external attachment, when there is none at heart; or rather, it is the very essence of political selfishness, for the people make claims on the government in proportion to the demonstrations of their joy.

"The beautiful green square in the centre of Havana, which was the pride of the city, has been recently taken up, and preparation is being made to erect a splendid monument to the late King of Spain, near the Dome some time since erected to the memory of Christopher Columbus.

"By a recent royal decree, all the gold and silver coin of the different South American governments, are to pass at par, viz: doubloons are sixteen dollars, and dollars are par."

In the House of Representatives on Wednesday last, Mr. Stevens offered a resolution, which was adopted, as follows:

Resolved, That the canal commissioners report to this House, whether either they, or any of their agents, are in the habit of, or have on any occasion, given their drafts on the Bank of Pennsylvania, (where the public monies are by law deposited) in favor of other banks, taken or paid out the notes of such other banks, instead of the notes of the Bank of Pennsylvania, and if so, whether the said agents of the Commonwealth, while thus using the public money, have been allowed by such banks, any commission on such drafts, and if so, how much, and whether the profits thus made out of the public funds, went or was applied to the use of such individuals, or to the use of the Commonwealth.

STATE LOAN.

Within the last few days, the Governor has received an offer for $729,000, the balance of last year's 5 per cent. loan, and another offer for a portion of it; neither of which will be accepted until after the 25th inst. the time fixed in the advertisement for receiving proposals for the same. We have not understood upon what terms the loan is proposed to be taken.

Harrisburg Reporter.

OFFICIAL RETURN

Of the Election for Brigade Inspector, MARCH 1, 1834.

Candidates.	[illegible]	Gettysburg.	Hanover.	Abbotstown.	Lewisberry.	Petersburg.	TOTAL.
Hall,........	8	10	79	187	10	51	345
Garretson,..	1	3	2	1	285	0	292
Danner, ...	18	218	34	4	0	1	275
McIlvaine,.	8	1	31	187	0	15	242
Godfrey,...	0	0	0	0	0	137	137
M'Williams	0	0	135	0	0	0	135
Ash, ...	34	90	0	0	0	8	132
Bradley,....	0	0	0	0	15	89	104
Witmor,....	86	10	0	0	0	6	102
Fritz,.......	0	2	74	0	0	2	78
Blake, ...	1	19	4	8	6	36	74

For COLONEL of the 89th Regiment.

	1st. Batt.	2d. Batt.	Total.
James Lilly,	212	87	299
Peter Diehl,	64	134	198
Joseph Kepner,	6	121	127

For MAJOR of 1st Batt. 89th Regt.

Charles Winebrenner,	79
John Morningstar,	7

For MAJOR of 1st Batt. 80th Regt.

George Myers,	86
David Scott,	51
Daniel Wolf,	4

PHILADELPHIA, March 5.

MELANCHOLY DISASTER.

Yesterday, just as the Steam Boat WILLIAM PENN, with about one hundred and fifty passengers, from Baltimore, had come round the point, below this city, she was discovered to be on fire, near the furnace. The rapidity of her motion creating a strong draft, and the very combustible nature of every piece of wood near the place, soon rendered it certain that the boat would be lost. She was accordingly run ashore on the muddy margin of the river. Before reaching which, however, she seemed to be in one full blaze. Here the passengers jumped out, and most of their baggage, and part of the great Southern Mail, were thrown on shore. Many of the passengers jumped overboard. A steam boat went down and brought up from the wreck, most of the passengers, to the usual landing place.

We learned late last evening, that the dead bodies of a gentleman and lady, were taken from the river.

Several lives were saved by the hazardous exertions of persons belonging to the boat, and by those who were drawn to the scene of conflagration.—From the great number of passengers, and the confusion consequent upon such an awful scene, it was impossible to ascertain with any degree of certainty the extent of personal injury sustained.

Some of the passengers stripped themselves, jumped into the river, and swam ashore—those were taken up almost perishing from the cold.

It was mentioned to us, that a Lady in company with the Rev. John Mitchellmore, of Lewistown, Delaware, jumped into the river in her consternation. Mr. M. followed her, and was drowned. At our last information, hopes were entertained of recovering the lady.

Col. Joseph S. Porter is also among the drowned.

One man drifted out into the river on a settee, but was finally saved.

When the steam boat was run on shore, she run with her bows into the mud, and her stern in deep water—the fire was raging so intensely in the centre of the boat, as to prevent the passengers who were aft, from going forward;—they therefore jumped into water beyond their depth.

We regret to add, that the lady mentioned above, died between 8 and 9 o'clock. She was in a *delicate* state of health.

The body has been removed by the Coroner to Cherry Hill, where it will remain for a short time, for recognition.

When the extent of the fire was known in the boat, Captain Jeffries ordered her to be run side ways on to, or along side the shore, which would allow all the passengers to jump out, while the smoke was blowing over the side—but some passengers compelled the helmsman to run bows on; by which means the passengers in the stern were more endangered.

March 6.

THE WILLIAM PENN.

This unfortunate boat drifted up to the island, opposite the city, on Tuesday evening—where she lay until the tide turned. A small boat was sent, with a number of hands, to watch her; but a set of prowling scoundrels beset the wreck, while it was yet burning, and stole and carried off every thing they could lay their hands on. The boat drifted down with the tide, and what there is left of her, is at Kaign's Point. We learn, with regret, that Mr. Buckley, a passenger, died yesterday, in consequence of his sufferings from the accident.

[☞Our townsman, Col. IRVINE, was on board the boat at the time of the accident; and we are happy to say, escaped uninjured.]—*Adams Sentinel.*

☞The deputation from the citizens of Baltimore, to Washington, made their report on Wednesday last, to a large assemblage in Monument Square. They give a very striking account of their reception by the President, his violence, &c. [illegible] on the object of their visit.

The meeting then passed a number of strong resolutions, among which was one for a COMMITTEE OF SAFETY of thirty-one persons.

The chairman of the Deputation was a warm friend of the President hitherto; but at the meeting publicly renounced his allegiance, and called on his political friends to follow his example.

☞The bill granting aid to the Washington College, has passed both Houses of the Legislature. In the Senate the vote was yeas 16—nays 7.

☞Mr. DAVID DEPHERSON, formerly of this place, who has edited the Belmont (Ohio) Journal, for some time past, has been obliged to retire from that situation on account of bad health; and has disposed of his establishment to Messrs. Duffey and Gregg, who appear to be very spirited editors.

A company has been incorporated by the Pennsylvania Legislature for the purpose of mining gold and silver. It is stated that an extensive gold vein has been discovered in Lancaster county, in the same geological range with the gold of Virginia, &c.

A man named John Stalliman, was executed, not long since, in front of Cambridge gaol, for the crime of arson. By a confession made a short time before his death, it appears that he had destroyed eleven barns, involving a loss of 60,000*l.* The only motive for this wickedness, was the paltry consideration of 6s. 6d. which he was accustomed to receive for giving notice to the fire office, on the commencement of a fire.—Previous to his conviction he bore a good character.

Spain having now taken her post in line among the liberal and improving powers of Europe, the effects upon the relations of the other powers must be of the highest importance. The triple league of the despotic governments of Austria, Prussia and Russia in the East, will now be counterbalanced by a quadruple alliance in the West, between England, France, Spain and Portugal.

The Choctaw Indians, to the number of 4 or 5000, refuse to remove from the State of Mississippi, to their newly purchased country.

The Territory of Michigan has applied for admission into the Union, and having the requisite population, will of course be admitted. Florida and Arkansas are not far behind.

The present times remind us of the story of Doctor Sangrado in Gil Blas, who insisted upon it, that bleeding and warm water would cure every disease—but the patients die! said Gil Blas to the Doctor!—Oh, says the Doctor, they have not taken enough of the remedy. The *Experiment* has not been fairly tried—besides, said Sangrado, what if they do die? Have I not written a book? and is it not better that half the people should die, than I should retrace from the principles I have laid down?—*N. Y. Com. Ad.*

MARRIED,

On the 20th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Gutelius, Mr. *John Mark*, of this county, to Miss *Catharine Kreglow*, of Frederick county, Md.

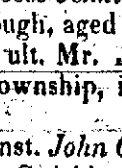
On the 3d inst. by the Rev. F. Ruthrauff, Mr. *John Englebert*, to Miss *Margaret Wolf*—both of this county.

DIED,

On Wednesday last, after a very short illness, Mr. *Moses Jenkins*, of the vicinity of this borough, aged about 33 years.

On the 28th ult. Mr. *John Boyd*, of Hamiltonban township, in the 37th year of his age.

On the 1st inst. *John Christian*, son of Mr. George C. Strickhouser, of Straban township, aged 7 months.



Hats! Hats! Hats!

EMANUEL ZIEGLER,

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public generally, that he has taken the Hatting Establishment of Mr. D. Ziegler, nearly opposite Mr. J. Gourley's Tavern, Baltimore-street, Gettysburg, where he will manufacture and keep constantly for sale,

CASTOR HATS, of various qualities, from $6 to 8,
OTTER HATS, do. do.
SAXONY BODIES, from 4 to 5,
RORAMS, $4,
COMMON SPANISH BODIES of different colors, from $2 to $3 50.

He expects, from his attention to business, and the superior quality of his work, that he will receive a full share of the public patronage.

N. B. Country Produce will be taken in exchange for Hats.

Gettysburg, March 10. 3t

NOTICE.

THE account of *John Myers*, acting Trustee of GABRIEL SPANGLER, an habitual Drunkard, is filed in the Office of the Prothonotary of Adams County, and will be presented at a Court of Common Pleas, to be held in and for said County, at Gettysburg, on the *Fourth Monday of April next*, for confirmation and allowance.

GEO. ZIEGLER, *Proth'y.*

March 10. tc

County Meeting.

SHALL THE BANK OR THE PEOPLE RULE?

A [illegible] County, opposed to the arbitrary and oppressive course of the Bank of the United States, and in favor of equal rights, will be held at the Court-house in Gettysburg, on *Saturday the 22d of March, inst.* at 12 o'clock.

Citizens attend, and preserve the freedom which was entrusted to you by your Fathers! *Many Citizens.*

March 10. 2t

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE *Charitable Philological Society* would respectfully inform the Citizens of Gettysburg, and the Public in general, that they intend performing

On Tuesday Evening the 18th inst.

(for the last time for the season,) at their large and convenient room, in the house of Mr. Jacob Sanders, where the Public are respectfully invited to attend.

☞Tickets to be had at the following places, viz.: at the Taverns of Messrs. McClellan, Gourley, Ziegler, Kurtz, Sanders, and Thompson.

***For further particulars see bills.

March 10. 2t

VENDUE.

WILL be Sold, at Public Sale, on *Friday the 21st inst.* at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the dwelling-house of the subscriber, the following Property, viz:

Bureaus, Bedsteads,

Tables, Chairs, Wash-stands, Cupboard, Case of Drawers, Kitchen Furniture, a Wheel-barrow, two Hogs, one Filly, one Cow, together with a great variety of other articles.

☞And on the Evening of the same day, in the room adjoining my Store-Room, will be offered a variety of articles of

MERCHANDIZE.

☞A credit will be given.

GEORGE ARNOLD.

Gettysburg, March 10. ts

VENDUE.

ON *Thursday the 27th inst.* will be exposed to Public Sale, by the subscribers, at the late residence of JOHN BLACK, deceased, in Cumberland township,

HORSES,
Horned Cattle,
SHEEP AND HOGS,

Ploughs, Harrows, and a great variety of other Farming Utensils, and Household Furniture.

Sale to commence precisely at 10 o'clock, A. M. when attendance will be given, and terms made known by

GEORGE KERR, &
HENRY BLACK, } *Ex'rs.*

March 10. ts

☞The valuable Horse "*Columbus*" will also be offered for sale at the same time and place.

At an Orphans' Court

HELD at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the fourth day of March, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four—before Daniel Sheffer and Wm. M'Clean, Esquires, Judges, &c. assigned, &c.

On motion—

The Court Grant a Rule

On all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

SAMUEL M'NAIR,

deceased, to wit: Alexander H. McNair, Eugena, intermarried with Samuel Arthur, Agnes, intermarried with John McAllister, Margaret, Samuel S., Lavinia, Maria, intermarried with Isaac E. Pearson, Martha Ann, Eliza McNair, or the Guardians of such of them as are minors, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the county of Adams, on the *twenty-eighth day of April next*, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased, at the valuation made thereof, agreeably to the Intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,

JOHN B. CLARK, *Clerk.*

March 10. tc

TO MY CREDITORS.

TAKE Notice, that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Pa. for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth; and that they have appointed *Monday the 28th day of April next*, for hearing me and my Creditors, at the Court house in the borough of Gettysburg, when and where the latter may attend if they think proper.

THOMAS BROWN.

March 10. 3t

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. JOHN REED, Esq. President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the Ninth District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said District—and DANIEL SHEFFER and WM. M'CLEAN, Esqs., Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, & Justices of the Courts of Oyer & Terminer, & General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 27th day of January, in the year of our LORD one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer & Terminer, at Gettysburg, on *Monday the 28th day of April next*—

Notice is hereby Given,

To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner, and Constables, within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there, in their proper persons, with their [illegible] tions, and other Remembrances, to do those things, which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done: and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be, in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just.

JAMES BELL, JR. *Sheriff.*

March 10. tc

CABINET-MAKING.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues the above business, in all its various branches, at his Shop near *Mummasburg*, where he has on hand, & will manufacture to order, the best

FURNITURE

of all descriptions, such as first-rate and well-finished *Sideboards, Bureaus, Cupboards, Tables, Bedsteads, Cradles*, or any thing else in the Cabinet-making line. So come, one and all—married and unmarried—and supply yourselves with work made out of the best seasoned materials by good workmen.

One part of my trade I would not forget to mention:—that having a good HEARSE for the conveyance of the dead, I am prepared to make

COFFINS,

at a moment's warming, should it any time become necessary.

Neither would I forget to return my sincere thanks to the public for the liberal support I have received the past year, and hope, by strict attention to business, and a desire to render satisfaction, still to merit and receive a like encouragement.

JOHN STAMBAUGH.

March 10. 6t

PROCLAMATION.

THOSE concerned, will take notice, that the Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania have appointed a

CIRCUIT COURT

to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, by the Judges of the same Court—to commence on *Monday the 14th day of April next.*

JAMES BELL, JR. *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's-Office, Gettysburg, }
March 10, 1834. } tc

CIRCUIT COURT.

LIST OF CAUSES for Trial in the Circuit Court of Adams County, to be held in Gettysburg, on *Monday the 14th day of April next:*—

The Carlisle Bank vs. Nicholas Wierman.

The Bank of Gettysburg vs. James Dobbin, Adm'r de bonis non, with the will annexed, of Alexander Dobbin, dec'd.

David White vs. Thomas Neely, George Day, Rachel Arnold, James Wierman, and Moses Neely.

Daniel Gilbert vs. Bernhart Hoffman.

Nicholas Pearse vs. The Theological Seminary of the General Synod of the Lutheran Church of the U. States.

Abraham King, Esq. vs. Daniel Hartman.

GEO. ZIEGLER, *Clerk.*

March 10. tc

List of Circuit Court Jurors.

Huntington—Wm. Gardner, David Nickle, Harman Wierman, Levi Miller, jr. John Elliott, Daniel Fickes, sen. David Larew.

Tyrone—George Delap, John Studebaker, John Hanes, Thomas M'Cleary.

Straban—Peter Hulick, Peter Eyster, John Eckenrode, Daniel Harman, jr.

Mountjoy—Frederick Diehl.

Reading—Sam'l Strayer, Jacob Bushey, Henry Albert.

Menallen—Joel Hendricks, William Dietrick, Conrad Plank, Samuel Diehl, John Ebert.

Borough—David McCreary, John Agnew.

Latimore—Samuel Burkholder, jr. W. Gardner, George Paup.

Mountpleasant—George Brinkerhoff, Joseph Rider, Henry Herring, Philip Kohler.

Hamiltonban—Jehu G. Hays, John Witherow, John Mickley, jr.

Berwick—Jacob Fahnestock, jr. Joseph Bittinger, Joseph Kepner, Philip Heagy.

Hamilton—Robert M. Hutchinson, Joseph Miller.

Franklin—James Morrow.

Germany—James McSherry, Francis Leas.

Cumberland—Alexander Kerns.

Conowago—Anthony Ghinter, sen.

Liberty—Thomas Reed.

Poor-House Accounts.

THOMAS J. COOPER, *Treasurer, in account with the Directors of the Poor & of the House of Employment of Adams County.*

DR.			Dolls. Cts.
1833, Jan. 8. To balance in Treasurer's hands on last settlement,			162 67
Feb. 4. Cash received from Justice Durborow, for Fines collected by him,			9 00
" Order on Robert Smith, Esq. County Treasurer,			50 00
April 1.	Do.	Do.	500 00
" 24.	Do.	Do.	350 00
Aug. 28.	Do.	Do.	300 00
Oct. 21.	Do.	Do.	300 00
Nov. 25.	Do.	Do.	500 00
Dec. 30.	Do.	Do.	300 00
1834, Jan. 6. Cash paid by T. Kepner, Esq. for Fines collected by him,			9 50
			$2,481 17

CR.	Dolls. Cts.
By cash paid Peter Aughinbaugh in trust for Justices,	18 60
McKnight, Brinkerhoff, Rex, and Thompson, extra services as Directors of the Poor,	[illegible]
[illegible] dry expenses,	187 00
Rex, Trostle, and others, for grain and flour,	280 76
McIlhenny, for grinding flour,	13 53
Dubler, and Polly Aughinbaugh, for tailoring and sewing,	25 56
Sundry persons, for support of out-door paupers,	204 45
Samuel H. Buehler, for drugs and medicines,	18 04
Weldy, Minnich, and McKnight, for cider and apples,	17 24
McCreary, for potatoes,	23 62
Constables' fees, for executing orders,	13 07
Carey, Downs, and Wisler, for cutting cord wood,	40 21
H. Trostle, for wood ladders,	5 50
Rachel Degroff and sundry hirelings in the House,	38 50
Bucher, for smith-work,	38 04
Sundry funeral expenses for out-door paupers,	42 00
Jacob Humphry, hireling's wages (in part)	64 00
Comfort's Executors, for stock cattle,	54 00
Rex and Peter, for milch cows,	32 00
Stevenson and Clarkson, for hardware and groceries,	33 46
John Sheetz, for manure,	15 00
Jas. A. Thompson, for stock cattle and manure,	66 60
Pfoutz, for carding and fulling,	8 82
Boyer & Casset, for making shoes,	48 22
Hener, for post and rail fence,	10 26
Aughinbaugh, steward's salary,	135 00
Chaffee, for groceries in Balt.	95 17
Scott, payment on land,	182 25
Sweney and Blakely, for shoats,	13 00
Arnold, Cooper, Fahnestock, Miller and Witherow, Dickey and Himes, and Weaver, for merchandize,	371 96
Garvin, clerk for Directors,	25 00
Doctor Horner's salary,	104 00
T. Stevens, Esq. do. as counsel,	10 00
Kœhler & Middleton, for printing,	28 00
Denwiddie, for glazing,	1 25
Eline, Walter & others, for meat,	160 39
Treasurer's salary,	20 00
Balance in Treasurer's hands,	29 60
	$2,481 17

WE, the subscribers, Auditors to settle and adjust the Public Accounts, do certify, that we have examined the items which compose the above Account, and do Report that they are correct, and that the balance of *Twenty-nine Dollars and Sixty Cents*, is in the Treasurer's hands—it being from the 9th day of January, 1833, to the 6th day of January, 1834—both days included.

JOHN McKESSON, }
JOSEPH BAUGHER, } Aud'rs.
JOSEPH FINK, }

PETER AUGHINBAUGH, *Steward, in account with the Directors of the Poor and of the House of Employment of Adams County.*

DR.	Dolls. Cts.
To cash received of Thos. J. Cooper, on orders,	187 06½
Michael Roop, for maple wood,	13 12½
Orndorff, for sheep,	27 50
Sundry persons, for butter and tallow,	1 79
Jacob Diehl, Trustee of Polly Zell, for boarding,	67 34
Samuel Little, Trustee of do., for do.	36 61
Rexroth, for pigs,	2 00
Randolph, for Justice's order,	40
Sundry Paupers, for boarding,	1 53
Shuman, for cow and calf,	14 50
John Gilbert, for hides & skins,	30 96
Cash in Charity Box,	73
Balance due Steward,	8 32½
	$391 87½
Chritzman, for cow and calf,	18 00

CR.	Dolls. Cts.
By cash paid sundry persons for chopping cord wood,	26 54
Hirelings,	94 21
Removing paupers,	53 43
Manure,	10 50
Tradesmen,	7 37½
Harvest hands,	33 77½
Merchandize,	2 81½
Vegetables,	33 28½
Meat,	29 30½
Grain, flaxseed, &c.	8 12½
Fruit,	24 07
Fresh fish,	1 68½
Postage,	85½
Butter, &c.	6 92
Balance due Steward at last settlement,	27 06½
John Gilbert, for leather,	31 92
	$391 87½
Chritzman's note due 1st March, 1834,	18 00

WE, the subscribers, Auditors to settle and adjust the Public Accounts, do certify, that we have examined the items which compose the above Account, and do Report, that they are correct, and that the balance of *Eight Dollars and Thirty-two and an half Cents*, is due the Steward—it being from the 9th of January, 1833, to the 6th of January, 1834—both days included.

JOHN McKESSON, }
JOSEPH BAUGHER, } Aud'rs.
JOSEPH FINK, }

PRODUCE OF THE FARM FOR 1833.

191	Bushels of	Wheat,
233	do.	Rye,
160	do.	Corn,
215	do.	Oats,
166	do.	Potatoes,
6	do.	Cloverseed,
3½	do.	Flaxseed,
28	Tons of	Hay,
3043	lbs. of	Pork,
2321	do.	Beef,
203	Yards of Linen and Cloth manufactured in the House.	

45 Paupers remained at the Poor-house [illegible]

50 Paupers remained at the Poor-house on the 6th day of January, 1834.

7 Paupers supported out of the Poor-house by the Institution in part.

66 Paupers admitted in the course of the year, including out-door paupers.

HANDBILLS,

Neatly & expeditiously executed at the office of

"THE SENTINEL."

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

POETRY.

"HEAVEN, SWEET HEAVEN."
Tune—"Sweet Home."

The world with its glory and pride shall de-
cay,
The rocks and the mountains like wax melt
away,
The wide-spreading heavens shrink back as
a scroll,
And suns with their systems shall soon cease
to roll.
Heaven, Sweet Heaven,
A calm, peaceful Home, to earth's wanderer
given.

And man, like the perishing earth-flow'r,
shall fade,
And low in the earth his pale ashes be laid;
The form now lit up with gladness & bloom,
Shall moulder to dust on its couch in the tomb.
Heaven, Sweet Heaven, &c.

Unfold then thy pinions for that world on high
Where hope cannot wither—where love can-
not die;
A region, where pleasure unspeakably pure,
Thro' ages and ages shall ceaseless endure.
Heaven, Sweet Heaven, &c.

There undying anthems shall melt on the
tongue,
The same that by rapturous seraphs are sung,
Who warble their worship to glory alone,
When veiling their faces they kneel round
the throne.
Heaven, Sweet Heaven, &c.

O! may we all meet in that home of delight,
Not shaken by tempests, nor clouded by night;
Where the sorrows and griefs that now dar-
ken our way,
Shall be lost in the light of Eternity's day.
Heaven, Sweet Heaven,
A calm, peaceful Home, to earth's wanderer
given.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Consumption.—Some interesting facts have been collected respecting the prevalence of Consumption in various countries. Beginning from the north, we find some diversity in the reports respecting Ireland. Harebow mentions the disease as prevalent there; Clossen, as occurring in persons about 50; and Mackenzie and Hook, only as occurring occasionally. In Russia it is certainly rare, though pleurisy is common; in Denmark, too, it seldom occurs; in Germany nearly as in England; one-fifth of the deaths at Berlin appear to be consumption; at the Hague somewhat more—perhaps from some local causes; at Vienna, from one-tenth to one-sixth only. It has been observed, that there are more consumptions at Cæen than at Rouen, which is a closer town. In Italy consumptions are well known. Nice and Naples are said to be unfavorable to the consumptive, from the neighborhood of mountains. In Malta, and in Sicily, and in other Islands in the Mediterranean, the disease is rare, though its progress does not appear to be retarded by a removal to these islands. It is little known in Egypt, according to several authors, though not uncommon at Aleppo. In Bengal, consumption is rare, though it appears, from McGregor's account, that about six cases occurred annually in a European regiment at Bombay, which is nearly as many as would be expected in Great Britain. Chardin says that pulmonary complaints are rare in Persia. In Greenland the disease sometimes occurs; in Canada it appears to be uncommon; at Philadelphia, one-sixth of the deaths is by consumption; in South-Carolina it is most rare; in Jamaica and all the West India Islands it is almost unknown; Barbadoes and Bermuda seem the most liable to it; it occurs occasionally at the Azores, and even at Medeira.—[*Ten minutes advice to the consumptive.*]

Dr. Clarke estimates that up to the age of 10 years, one half of the children who come into the world, die. In London, from the years 1760 to 1799, the number of children who died, was not much short of a million; and during a space of 15 years, according to a similar estimate by a German physician, out of 76,331 children born at Berlin, not fewer than 40,000 perished.

Till within the last two years the out-parish of St. Philip and Jacob, Bristol, England, containing a population of *sixteen thousand souls*, was destitute of any place of public worship, either in connection with the Establishment or the Dissenters! It is said that a great proportion of the inhabitants were absolutely in a state of practical heathenism.

In digging in a garden lately, in the neighborhood of Autun, there has been discovered, set in mosaic, an agate, representing exacly the laurelled head of Tiberius, or Nero, in a fine state of preservation. It is an inch in breadth, by about six lines in depth, and is believed by antiquarians to be the gem of the celebrated ring of Tiberius.

Yankee Salt Spring.—Jonathan, who had been but a short time located in Canada, pretended to have found a spring from which salt could be made in large quantities, and not being able to carry on the operation, offered the spring for sale at a great price. One of his neighbors, a Scotchman, having an itching for the "root of all evil," sold a valuable farm of which he was possessed, converted all his effects into money, bought the spring, erected his works, and commenced the manufacture of salt, anticipating that he should soon be possessed of an ample fortune. He had, however, manufactured but a few bushels of the article, when the water became fresh. The Scot now began to feel some—Yankee trick, and on digging into the spring, found that all the salt consisted of a dozen sacks safely deposited at the bottom, and that the spring itself was not worth a dollar. Search was immediately made for Jonathan by the enraged purchaser, but he was no where to be found; and it is presumed he feared he should get himself into a pickle, and had departed from the province.

A calculation in one of the English papers, on the amount of ammunition expended by the French in their operations against Algiers, and the execution done by them, exhibits some curious results. The number of ball cartridges expended by the army, according to official returns, was *three millions*, and the number of Moors slain, according to the same returns, about *ten thousand*. It follows that the death of each Moor cost the French army three hundred balls. The estimate of ten thousand slain is too high by one-half, and the execution of the artillery must be taken into account, so that to bring down a single Algerine enemy, at least *seven hundred* musket balls were required. The French soldiery are as well trained to the use of the musket as those of any other nation. The comparison of the expenditure of ammunition with the effects, is probably a fair average.

Occasion is taken, from this fact, to question the superiority of fire arms over the ancient bows, which were used by archers with such terrible certainty—every shaft being relied upon to bring down or disable a man. Cases of prodigious slaughter in battle, where archers were the opposing combatants, are cited to disprove the alleged advantages of the musket, for which it has been preferred. The argument does not hold good. Changes in the whole system of warfare and science of military tactics account for the apparent inefficiency of the musket, considered as a single weapon, compared with the cloth-yard of the middle ages. Battles are reduced to principles of calculation, and are decided more frequently by the mere manœuvres of masses of men, than by feats of personal prowess. They rarely engage hand to hand, but advance and retreat, on principles calculated as problems in mathematics. Less occasion is therefore given for the use of the weapon by individuals, and when in the management of the campaign they do come in collision, the same system prevails. They act in masses, and, as a general doctrine, the moment the cohesion of one side is broken, and the fight resolves itself into an ancient battle-field of single adversaries, the battle is lost. The object is not to kill, but to break ranks, or turn a position. The superiority of one mass being established, the effusion of blood is stopped, and the defeated escape or surrender. No one thinks of recovering the day by fighting single-handed. Man against man, the musket would not fail to produce terrible slaughter, but the battle is decided after a few general discharges, more rapidly, with greater certainty, and less loss, by the science which determines when it is hopeless to resist. It is from these considerations that it may be inferred that notwithstanding the invention of gunpowder, and the improvement of arms, wars are not so sanguinary now, nor so frequent, as in the simple days of the bow and the battle-axe.

An Unpleasant Bed-Fellow.—A boy once complained of his brother, for taking half the bed. "And why not?" said his mother; "he's entitled to half, aint he?" "Yes, ma'am," said the boy; "but how should you like to have him take out all the soft for his half? He will have his half out of the middle! and I have to sleep both sides of him!"

"It's an ill wind that blows nobody good."—The King of Congo, in Africa, when his cap blows off, *taxes* his subjects living in the direction from whence the wind came. If this is a means of *raising the wind*, we fancy a good many of us Americans would be apt to be found bare headed, about these times, from certain *Sirocco* blasts that seem to come from the neighborhood of the Potomac.

It is said that the Directors of the Bank of Louisville, Kentucky, which was selected as one of the Depositories of the Government funds, have adopted resolutions revoking their contract with the Government, and informing the Secretary of the Treasury that the revenue, already paid into the institution under their charge, is subject to the treasurer's order.

This, we believe, is the third bank which has receded from its agreement to receive the deposites. The other two were the Bank of Charleston and the Bank of Virginia.

A Relic of Old Times.—The Marblehead Gazette relates, that one of the guns (a two-pounder) of the privateer Free Mason, which blew up in the harbor of Marblehead, in the year 1779, was discovered and taken from the bottom, a few days since, in a good state of preservation.—The charge being drawn, the powder was found to be good, after having lain at the bottom 55 years. It was to be used on Washington's birth-day, in firing the salute.

A celebrated meteorologist in England observes that there has not for many years fallen so much rain as in the present season.

NOTICE.

THE inhabitants of Petersburg (York Springs) and vicinity, friendly to the establishment of a LIBRARY ASSOCIATION in that district, will please attend a meeting at the Academy, at 4 o'clock, P. M., on *Friday the 21st inst.* for that purpose. MANY.

March 3. td

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the Rev. L. L. HINSCH, will present them to the Assignees, or to Col. M. C. CLARKSON, in Gettysburg, as soon as possible, as an early settlement of this Estate is desired; and all indebted are requested to make payment immediately.

C. F. KEENER, } *Assignees.*
FRED'K HINSCH, }

March 3. 3t

AUCTION.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he intends closing the Sale of his Stock of

MERCHANDIZE,

at Public Auction. It consists of

Dry Goods and Groceries,

Glass, Queens, Hard, and Stone Ware,

A Large Assortment of BOOKS,

Boots and Shoes, Hats, Crocks, &c. &c.

Sales to commence as follows, viz:—On Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday evenings, at 6 o'clock, and on Saturday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, *during each week*, until the first of April, or until all is sold. A liberal credit will be given; and as the sales will be positive, Bargains may be expected. He hopes his friends and the public will attend.

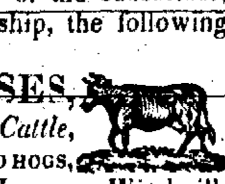
☞Towards the end of this month, he will dispose of his *Household* and *Kitchen Furniture.* Particulars made known in time.

JACOB SNIDER.

Emmittsburg, March 3. 4t

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be Exposed to Public Sale, on *Thursday the 20th of March next*, at the residence of the subscriber, in Hamiltonban township, the following Property, viz:

HORSES,

Horned Cattle,
SHEEP AND HOGS,

Wagons, Ploughs, Harrows, Windmill, and other Farming Utensils; Breakfast, Dining and Side Tables, Mantle Clock, Bureau, Chairs, Bedsteads, walnut Chest, and a great variety of other *Household and Kitchen Furniture.*

Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M., when attendance will be given, and terms made known by

JAMES STEWART.

Feb. 24. ts

CHAIR FACTORY.

THE subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal encouragement he has received, and takes this method of informing the Public, that he has on hand, and is now finishing,

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

PLAIN AND FANCY CHAIRS,

Warranted to be of the best materials, and superior workmanship, at his old Stand on Baltimore-street, one door south of Mr. J. Ziegler's Tavern, where those wishing to purchase can at all times be supplied with

BEDSTEADS,

AND ALL KINDS OF

CABINET WARE,

Of superior finish.

ALL KINDS OF ***TURNING***

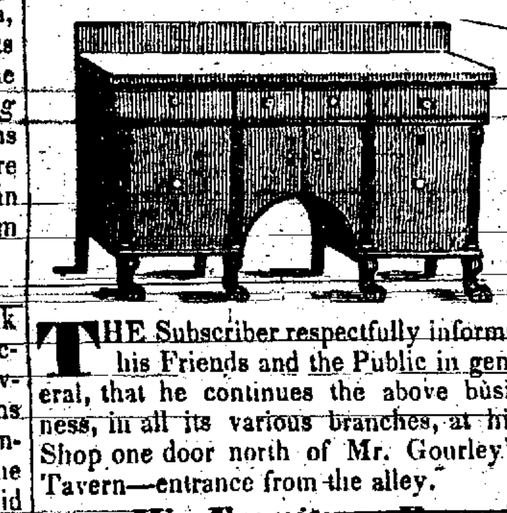
DONE IN MASTERLY STYLE.

☞***House & Sign Painting*** attended to as formerly, and prices to suit the pressure of the times—in *Cash* or *Country Produce.*

HUGH DENWIDDIE.

Gettysburg, Feb. 10. tf

Cabinet-Making.



THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general, that he continues the above business, in all its various branches, at his Shop one door north of Mr. Gourley's Tavern—entrance from the alley.

☞***His Furniture Room*** is one door north of Mr. Ziegler's Tavern, on Baltimore-street, where he has on hand, and will manufacture to order, the best

FURNITURE,

Of all descriptions, such as

Sideboards, Bureaus, Tables,

CUPBOARDS, BEDSTEADS,

CRADLES,

and every thing in his line, on the most moderate terms, and in the most fashionable manner.

The encouragement he has heretofore received, has exceeded his highest expectations; and he hopes, by a strict attention to business, to merit and receive a continuance of the public favor.

All kinds of Country Produce, or even CASH, will be received in exchange for Furniture.

☞He is also prepared with a handsome HEARSE for the conveyance of the dead, and will attend, with great promptness, to the making of

COFFINS.

He invites the Public to call at his Furniture Room, and examine the articles he has on hand; and if he has not any thing suited exactly to their taste, he will manufacture such as they may desire, promptly, and on the most pleasing terms.

L. SHARP.

Gettysburg, Feb. 24. tf

STRAW PAPER.

THE Subscribers are Agents for the sale of STRAW PAPER, from the extensive Manufactory in Chambersburg; and have now on hand a large supply, of the best quality, which they will dispose of to Merchants and others, at the Manufacturers' prices.

MILLER & WITHEROW.

Gettysburg, Sept. 30. tf

The General Insurance Company of Maryland,

With a Capital of 300,000 Dollars,

HAVE opened an Office in Hagerstown, Washington county, Maryland, for the convenience of the neighboring Towns and Country, in Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia—

Where they will insure against
LOSS BY FIRE;
Also—On LIVES;
GRANT ANNUITIES; and
RECEIVE ENDOWMENTS.

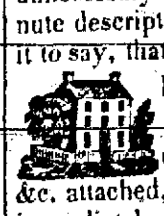
This Office will receive Money on Deposit, payable ninety days after the same is demanded—and until the payment thereof, interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, shall be paid, quarterly.

JOHN DAVIS, *Agent.*

Nov. 18. 1y

☞ A TANYARD FOR RENT.

THE Subscriber will Rent his Tan-Yard, &c. in the Borough of FRANKSTOWN, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, and give possession at any time after the 1st of April next. As it is presumed the Renter will wish to view the premises before renting, it is deemed unnecessary to give any thing like a minute description of the property: suffice it to say, that it is convenient in all respects, with a comfortable



Dwelling-house,

Garden, Out-houses, Barn, &c. attached, all in good order—situated immediately on the Pennsylvania Canal, and on the Great Northern Turnpike Road from Harrisburg to Pittsburg, and in a wealthy part of the country. **600** Hides can conveniently be manufactured annually; and from the facility and cheapness of transportation to and from the City of Philadelphia, I might add, that few places hold out greater inducements to a man of industry and enterprize. It will be rented for a term of years.

JOSEPH PATTON.

Frankstown, Pa. Dec. 16. tf

Valuable Farm for Sale.

WILL BE SOLD, AT PRIVATE SALE,

The Ellerslie Farm,

LATE the property of Isaac S. Swearingen, deceased, containing 337½ ACRES of first rate land, situate in Ringgold's Manor, 6 miles from Hagerstown, 2 miles from Williamsport, and near the Potomac River and Chesapeake and Ohio Canal—in a high state of cultivation—and well watered and improved, having a large quantity of stone fencing. About 270 Acres of cleared land, and the balance heavily timbered.—This property is well worth the attention of the capitalist, situated as it is in one of the most fertile and pleasant sections of Washington county, and enjoying all the facilities which its proximity to the Potomac, the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and the contemplated Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, may be supposed to afford. The terms will be accommodating and may be known on application to either of the subscribers.

WM. BOOTHE, } Ex'rs.
SAML. H. RENCH, }

Jan. 13. 8t

FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
&c. &c. &c.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER

HAS just returned from Baltimore, with a large assortment of

Fresh Drugs & Medicines,

Paints, & Dye-Stuffs,

GROCERIES, &C.

All of which are warranted of the best quality, and will be sold on as moderate terms as at any establishment in Gettysburg. He returns his thanks to the public for the very liberal encouragement he has received, and hopes their patronage may continue.

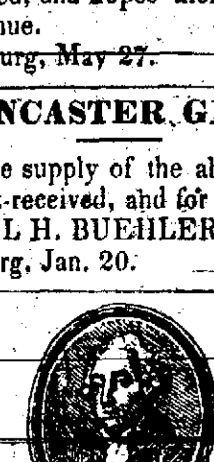
Gettysburg, May 27. tf

LANCASTER GLUE.

A large supply of the above article, just received, and for sale by

SAM'L H. BUEHLER, *Druggist.*

Gettysburg, Jan. 20. tf



THE

National Portrait Gallery,

OF

DISTINGUISHED AMERICANS.

THIS work is now in a course of publication, and those parts already issued, may be confidently appealed to as an evidence of its claims to public favor. Its design is, to present the Portraits, engraved on Steel in the highest style of the art, with concise but accurate Biographical Sketches, of the most eminent citizens of our country. It is conducted by J. Longacre, of Philadelphia, and James Herring, of New-York, under the superintendance of the Board of Directors of the American Academy of Fine Arts. It is issued in monthly parts, each containing Three Portraits engraved on steel, with not less than twenty-four pages of letter-press, at 75 cents per number, payable on delivery, or at $6 a year, if paid on the first delivery of the work.

☞Persons who wish to see a specimen of the work, can do so, by applying to SAML. H. BUEHLER,

Druggist, Gettysburg,

Who is Agent for the Publishers.

Jan. 27. tf

Fresh Goods.

CHEAPER THAN EVER!

Miller & Witherow

HAVE just returned from the City, and are now opening, at their Store, on the south-west Corner of the Diamond,

A New & Handsome Assortment of

FRESH GOODS,

AS FOLLOWS:

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

China, Glass & Queensware,

&c. &c. &c.

which have been purchased on the most favorable terms for Cash—and will be sold at a very moderate profit. They invite the Public to call and examine their stock of Goods.

☞All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Gettysburg, Oct. 21. tf

DOCTOR HENRY BELTZ'S

Celebrated & Infallible

Worm-destroying Syrup,

Sold at the Apothecary & Drug Store of SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, July 29. tf

N. B. Recommendations as to its efficacy can be given. It is so pleasant, as to be palatable to children.

SWAIM'S PANACEA,

FOR the cure of Scrofula or King's Evil, Syphilitic and Mercurial diseases, Rheumatism, Ulcerous Sores, White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver and Skin, general debility, &c. for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, May 20. tf

Major Jack Downing's MAGAZINE.

THE publishers are encouraged by the extraordinary demand for the Letters of Maj. Jack Downing, to issue the original and most popular of his writings, including his life, in a periodical form.

After completing the first volume, should sufficient encouragement be afforded, the Major may, no doubt, be induced to continue his interesting description of public affairs, and other matters.

This Volume will be completed in eight parts of 36 pages each, and will contain ELEVEN original designs by Johnston, and furnished in any part of the U. States *postage free* for One Dollar.

☞*Seven Copies* will be furnished to any one address, *postage free* for *Five Dollars.*

Payment in all cases to be made in advance and free of expense to the publishers.

LILLY, WAIT & CO. *Boston.*

Feb. 17. 3t

CONSUMPTION CURED.

De La Monteral's Columbian Vegetable Specific,

Is the most valuable remedy ever yet discovered for the cure of *Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Spitting of Blood,* and all diseases of the *Breast and Lungs.* Prepared by J. BOYD, Philadelphia. It composes the disturbed nerves, gives strength to the Lungs, repairs the appetite, improves the Spirits, &c.

Bill of Directions accompanying each bottle of the Specific, pointing out in a conspicuous manner all the symptoms in their different stages of the diseases, and particular directions respecting the treatment while using it, together with many well authenticated certificates of cures, &c.

In consequence of the great and increasing demand for this specific, the proprietor is enabled to reduce the price to 75 cents per bottle, thereby enabling it to come within the reach of all persons.

A fresh Supply received and for sale by appointment.

Dr. Chapman's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.

These Pills have been successfully used by thousands who can testify to their superior efficacy (over many other remedies, now in use) for the cure of Dyspepsia in all its complicated forms; they give strength to the debilitated organs of digestion, repair the appetite, remove nausea and sickness of the stomach, habitual costiveness, head-ache, Palpitation of the Heart, and many other nervous affections. They contain no Mercury, nor do they sicken the stomach, they are a mild and safe cathartic; there is no restriction in diet or drink or exposure to wet or cold while using them. Bill of directions will accompany each box of Pills, which will fully explain their effects.

From the well known reputation of these pills for many years, the proprietor (J. BOYD, Philadelphia) deems it unnecessary to give any further detail of them. A fresh supply has been received, and for sale by appointment.

Dr. Wesley's Infant Drops.

A Medicine possessing such peculiar qualities is one much sought after, but seldom obtained. It is the most certain, safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public for the various diseases of infancy and Childhood, as those of mature age. The proprietor offers it with the guaranty that it is entirely a vegetable preparation, and contains no mercury in any form, nor any other deleterious ingredient. Its virtues as a Family Medicine, are invaluable, and can be taken by the infant of a day old, with as much safety as by an adult. It has been used with unparalleled success in the following diseases: Pains in the Stomach and Bowels, Cholic, Restlessness, Convulsions, Cholera Morbus, &c. These drops have the happy and salutary effect of affording immediate relief, without leaving behind them that dull, drowsy and listless state which usually follows the use of narcotic remedies. A single trial will convince the most incredulous of their happy and salutary effects.

The above Medicines for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of SAMUEL H. BUEHLER, in Gettysburg, and JACOB DANNER'S, in Emmitsburg.

Nov. 4. tf

BIBLE DICTIONARY,

UNION QUESTIONS,

And all other Publications of the American Sunday School Union, for Sale at the Sunday School Depository, Gettysburg.

Dec. 2. tf

PARLEY'S MAGAZINE.

Circular to Parents, Teachers, School-Committees, and all who feel an interest in the Improvement of Youth.

IT is not yet quite a year since Parley's Magazine was commenced.—During that short period, the number of subscribers has increased to 20,000, and the work has received, every where, the most unqualified approbation. It has found its way to thousands of families, & while it has entertained the social circle, its unobtrusive lessons have, we trust, often had a *salutary influence* on the *juvenile mind* and *heart.* It has also found its way to the school-room; and many classes of young pupils have been cheered twice a month by the welcome voice of the teacher bidding them to lay aside, for a few days, the class book which they have read over and over, perhaps twenty times, and read the pages of Parley's Magazine. The demand for the work, to be used in schools, is rapidly increasing.

Encouraged by such unexampled success, the Publishers have resolved to render it still more worthy of so liberal a patronage; and not to remit their exertions till they see it introduced into families and schools, throughout the whole length and breadth of the U. States.

In this view they have secured new aid in the Editorial department. The late Editor of the Juvenile Rambler, who, in addition to his qualifications as a writer for the young, has the advantage of many years' experience as a Teacher, will henceforth assist in conducting it.

We propose to present, in the progress of each volume, a great variety of interesting & important topics, among which are the following:

1. *Natural History*—Of beasts, birds, fishes, reptiles, insects; plants, flowers, trees; the human frame, &c.
2. *Biography*—Especially of the young.
3. *Geography*—Accounts of places, manners, customs, &c.
4. *Travels* and *Voyages*, in various parts of the world.
5. Lively Descriptions of the *Curiosities* of *Nature* and *Art*—in each of the U. States, and in other countries.
6. *Lessons* on *Objects* that daily surround Children in the parlor, nursery, garden, &c. Account of Trades, and Employments.
7. *Particular Duties* of the *Young*—to parents, teachers, brothers, sisters, &c.
8. *Bible Lessons* and *Stories.*
9. *Narratives*—Such as are well authenticated—Original Tales.
10. *Parables, Fables,* and *Proverbs*, where the moral is obvious and excellent.
11. *Poetry*—Adapted to the youthful capacity and feelings.
12. *Intelligence*—Embracing Accounts of Juvenile Books, Societies, and Remarkable Occurrences.

Many of these subjects will be illustrated by numerous and beautiful engravings, prepared by the best artists, and selected not only with a view to *adorn* the work, but to improve the taste, cultivate the mind, and raise the affections of the young to appropriate and worthy objects. We would make them better children, better brothers, better sisters, better pupils, better associates, and, in the end, better citizens.

We beg the friends of education, especially parents and teachers, to view the matter in this light. Let children look upon the pictures, not as pictures *merely*; but let them be taught to *study* them.—What can be more rich in valuable materials for instructive lessons, than a good engraving?

After this brief explanation of our principles and purposes, we ask the co-operation of all who receive this Circular.—Will you aid us, by your influence, in this great work—the formation of mind and character for the rising generation? Will you assist us all in your power, in our endeavors to introduce to American schools, and parlors, and firesides, the stories and lessons of Parley's Magazine?

Every single number of the new volume will have a strong paper cover, abundantly sufficient to preserve the work in good order for binding, and for use in schools.

The yearly subscription being but *one dollar*, our friends will perceive the impracticability of keeping open so many thousand accounts. It is therefore indispensable that we should require payment always in advance.

Two numbers more will close the first year, and we now give this notice that all who desire to continue the Magazine, may signify their intention by a seasonable advance for the second year.

If any of the subscribers should not receive all their numbers, they can request the Post Master to notify us of such as are missing, and they shall be sent again free of charge.

Ten Copies free of Postage.

To accommodate Associations, Schools and individuals, for distribution, we will deliver at any Post-Office in the United States, *free of postage*, TEN COPIES to *one address* for *ten* dollars remitted to us without cost. LILLY, WAIT & Co.

Boston, Feb. 24. 3t

MEAD's, RUSH's, & CHAPMAN's

Anti-Dyspeptic Pills,

AN effectual remedy for *Dyspepsia, or Indigestion*, in its most complicated form, such as loss of appetite, nausea or sickness of the stomach, belching up of water, which is sometimes tasteless, but most commonly sour, heart-burn, or what is called sour stomach, costiveness, lowness of spirits, commonly called hypo., gnawing pain in the stomach, flatulence, or wind in the stomach and bowels, emaciation, or wasting of the body, with great weakness, particularly of the legs—

Sold at the Apothecary and Drug Store of SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Feb. 24. tf

HULL'S PATENT TRUSSES.
COMMON DO.

FOR Sale at the Apothecary & Drug Store of S. H. BUEHLER.

Sept. 16. tf